Practical 4

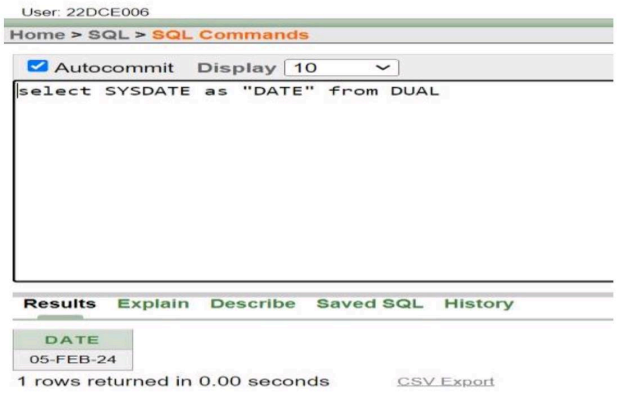
Aim:

To Implement Single-row functions.

(1) Write a query to display the current date. Label the column Date

Query: SELECT SYSDATE as "DATE" FROM dual

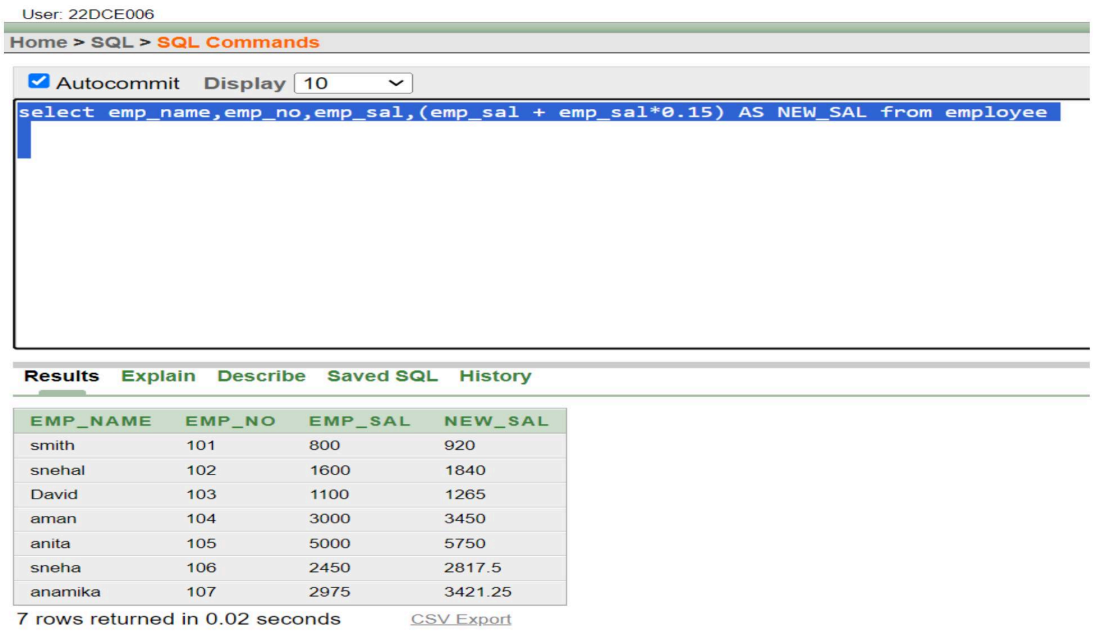
Output:



(2) For each employee, display the employee number, salary, and salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary

Query: select emp_name,emp_no,emp_sal,(emp_sal + emp_sal*0.15) AS NEW_SAL from employee

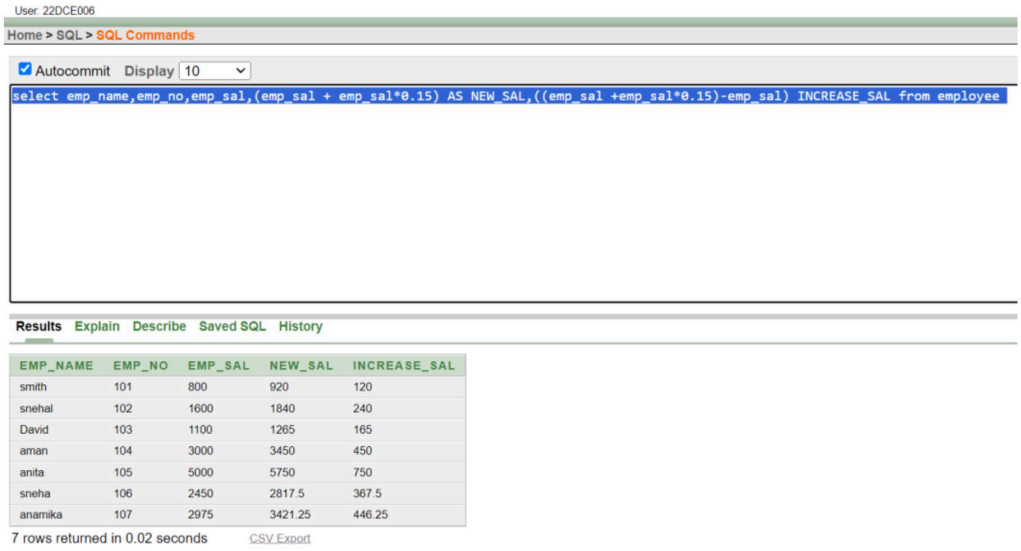
Output:



(3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase

Query: select emp_name,emp_no,emp_sal,(emp_sal + emp_sal*0.15) AS NEW_SAL,((emp_sal +emp_sal*0.15)-emp_sal) INCREASE_SAL from employee

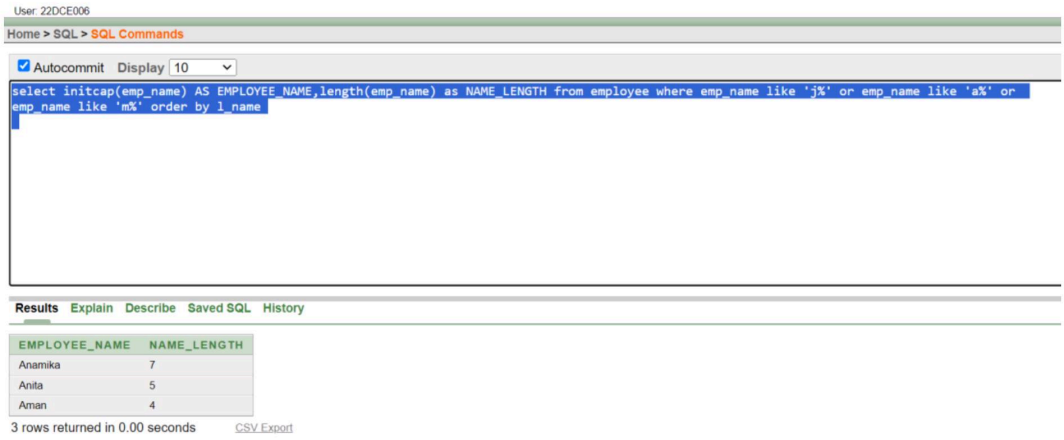
Output:



(4) Write a query that displays the employee's names with the first letter capitalized and all other letters lowercase, and the length of the names, for all employees whose name starts with J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the employees' last names.

Query: select initcap(emp_name) AS EMPLOYEE_NAME,length(emp_name) as NAME_LENGTH from employee where emp_name like 'j%' or emp_name like 'a%' or emp_name like 'm%' order by l_name

Output:

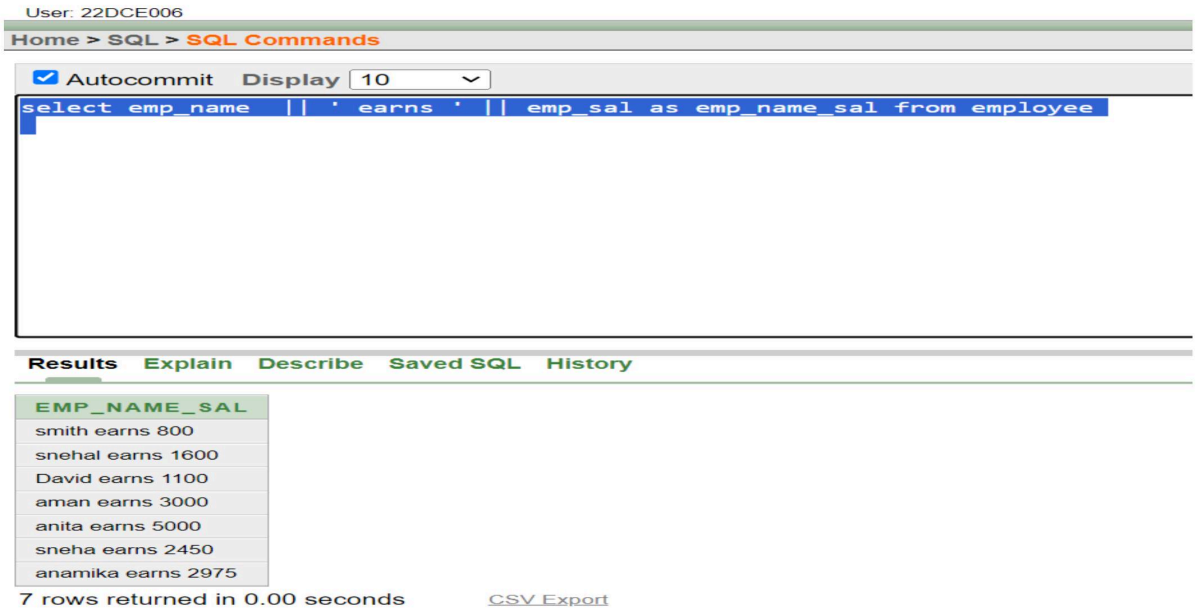


(5) Write a query that produces the following for each employee:

<employee last name> earns <salary> monthly

Query: select emp_name || ' earns ' || emp_sal as emp_name_sal from employee

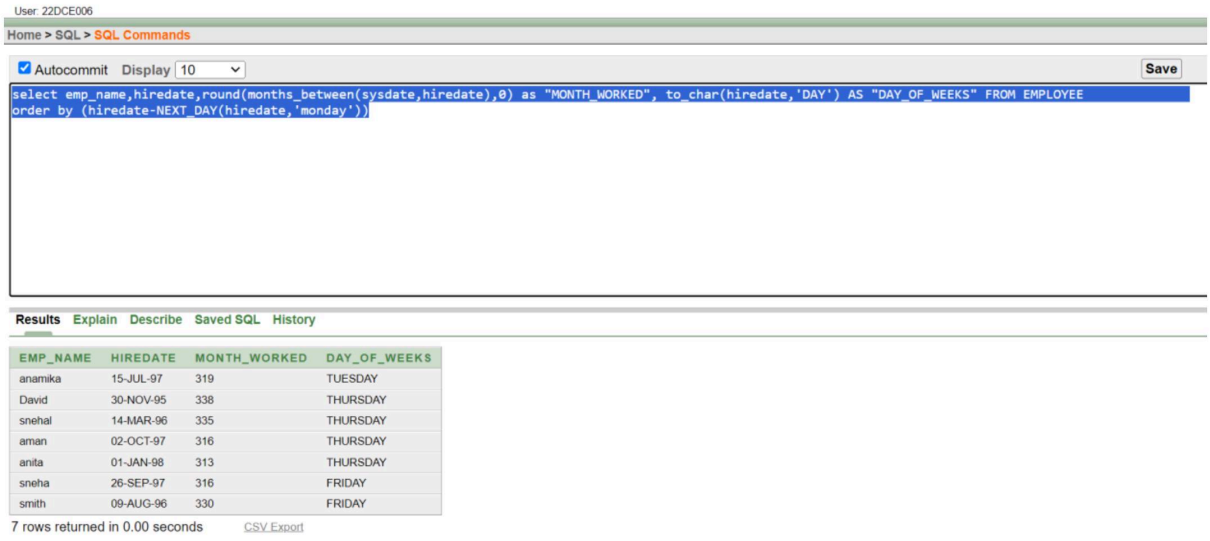
Output:



(6) Display the name, date, number of months employed and day of the week on which the employee has started. Order the results by the day of the week starting with Monday.

Query: select emp_name,hiredate,round(months_between(sysdate,hiredate),0) as "MONTH_WORKED", to_char(hiredate,'DAY') AS "DAY_OF_WEEKS" from employee order by (hiredate-NEXT_DAY(hiredate,'monday'))

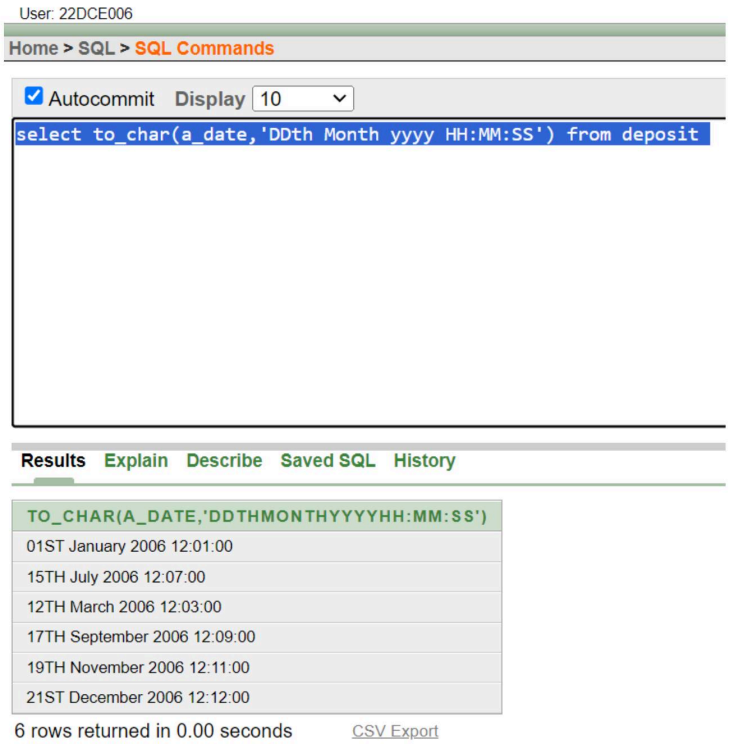
Output:



(7) Display the date of emp in a format that appears as Seventh of June 1994 12:00:00 AM.

Query: select to_char(a_date,'DDth Month yyyy HH:MM:SS') from deposit

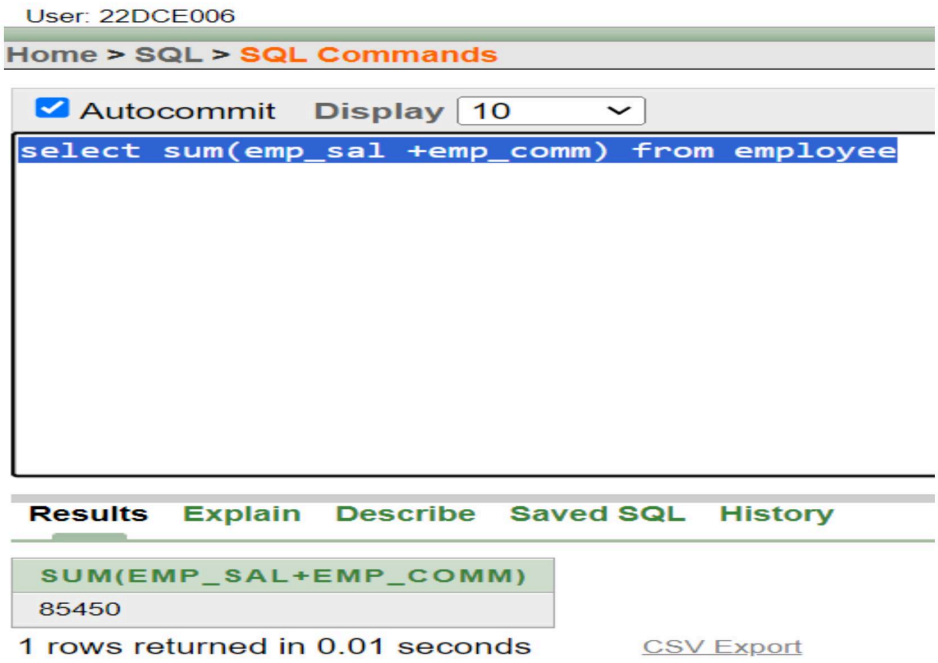
Output:



(8) Write a query to calculate the annual compensation of all employees (sal +comm.).

Query: select sum(emp_sal +emp_comm) from employee

Output:



Conclusion: From this practical I learned about different SQL commands that can be used for data manipulation and single row SQL functions which are useful to getting one output per row.

Staff Signature:

Grade:

Remarks by the Staff: